

For President,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, Aug. 26, 8 o'clock, a. m.
New Orleans papers of the 15th are at hand. No army news in them. The yellow fever was still raging.

The Ordinance of 1787.—Mr. Peter Force of our city, has compiled a correct history of this celebrated ordinance, which we shall publish in our columns in a few days. To the heart and head of Nathan Dunn, as Mr. Webster said some years ago is the merit of this great fundamental law property due.

Edinburgh Review.—We have the July number of this excellent periodical from Messrs. Scott & Co., the publishers. It is a capital one,—full of genius, correct thinking and eloquent language.

Important.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer under date the 22nd instant, avers that Despatches have been received by the Executive from Gen. Scott since the 4th of June, and that they are very important. He avers also, that the intelligence from the General is both warlike and peaceful. After this very gratifying announcement, the public may well breathe easier.

Amos Lane is fighting the battles of the Indiana Regiment in the Union. Had that Regiment done its duty on the field of Buena Vista as unequivocally as the other Regiments, Mr. Lane had been saved his labors in August.

The Pillows of Conscience are trying to bolster up in the Union the head of their villain brother now in Mexico against the heavy charges of Col. Haskell, but the effort is a vain one.

The President's Officers.—The New Orleans Delta tells an amusing story of one of Mr. Polk's Officers, who being asked by Gen. Brooke if he was qualifying himself to command, by learning his exercises from a competent instructor, told him there was no occasion to undergo that trouble and expense, as he had purchased two pair of drill-pantaloons!

Col. Benton and Col. Fremont.—The last St. Louis Republican says that "there is no mistake in the assertion that Col. Benton has preferred charges and asked for the recall and trial of Col. Fremont. The history of the case is about this: Col. Benton wished to obtain from the name of the author of a communication, which appeared in our paper, written by an eye witness of the transactions in California. After trying several means to induce a disclosure of the writer's name, he resolved on preferring charges, demanding a court martial, and thus bring the writer out as a witness. Col. Benton bases his charges against Col. Fremont on the communication in the Republican, and also on articles which appeared in the Louisville Journal and the New Orleans Picayune—and for the authorship of the two letters, refers to Lieut. Emory of the United States Army."

Col. Benton left town last evening on his way as we learn, to Missouri again. Can the expected return of Col. Fremont have called him Westward again!

To the Editors of the National Whig.
Gentlemen, on seeing the article from the Louisville Journal, headed "Mr. Benton and Mr. Polk," in your paper of this day, I have to request that the paper be no longer left at my house.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

August 23d, 1847.

We cannot comply with Mr. Benton's request, for the simple reason that he is no subscriber to the National Whig.

That our readers may see what it is that has offended the distinguished Senator so seriously, we append the article in question.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Polk.—It is certain, says the Louisville Journal of the 17th instant, that Mr. Benton is preparing himself for a terrific attack upon the administration next winter in the Senate chamber. At a town in the interior of Kentucky, a few days ago, he got into a conversation upon the subject of the Mexican war, and became immensely excited, perfectly infuriated. He said that an opportunity had been passed by of making an advantageous and honorable peace, and that he could show the fact and would show it. As for the whole matter of the war, he avowed that he had been utterly disgraced. He stated that he should go to Washington and make one speech upon the subject, only one, and that it would be the greatest speech of his life and he was willing that it should be the last. In speaking of the Administration, his language hardly, if at all, fell short of downright cursing. His wrathful declamation lasted a full hour.

The Sublime and the Ridiculous.—The New Orleans Southerner, a Democratic Journal, hoists the following flag:

For President,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
or
Robert J. Walker.

Grund of the Baltimore Sun predicts the overturning of Crutchen's lantern and says, that then the "fool's cap and bells will hang where they belong," and that will be upon the head of Mr. Vice President Dallas, for he is the approver of the scheme.

Grund of the Baltimore Sun records a praise worthy act of a banker of this city. The banker borrowed some money a few years ago from the late Mr. Reuben Whitney, and the other day sent Mrs. Whitney a check for \$3000. Query—Was the banker Mr. Corcoran or Mr. Tyson?

The Baltimore Sun has a third Washington correspondent who signs himself "Truth."—We are glad that the Sun has at last got at the truth which lies between X and Y.

Grund of the Baltimore Sun assures us that the Administration has set a trap to catch Mr. Calhoun and his friends in the end. Take care Mr. Polk, you are not caught in it yourself in the same way.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy is the Whig candidate in the 4th Maryland District for the next Congress. Whigs of the 4th District—elect him.

The ship Mameluke was struck by a squall 500 miles east of Sandy Hook on the 15th instant and capsized. Fifty two persons perished.

NAVAL.—Commander A. Slidell Mackenzie has been appointed to the command of the sloop of war Albany, which has just reached Boston from a cruise in the Gulf.

MEXICO AND THE BRITISH MINISTER.

MAY 31, 1847.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the communication dated the 26th inst., of Mr. Mora, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, relative to the existing state of affairs between Mexico and the United States; and in regard to the contemplated abandonment of the Mexican capital by the Executive to which Mr. Mora refers in his letter—the undersigned has the honor of assuring Mr. Mora that the English Minister accredited to the Mexican Government will consider it his duty to follow the Government and maintain his relations with it, in whatever part of the Mexican territory said Government may fix its residence.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

To Mr. D. JOAQUIN MORA,

Minister of Mexican Republic.

The Philadelphia North American of yesterday has the following just remarks upon this extraordinary letter:

"The above letter of Lord Palmerston to the Mexican envoy, cannot be read without interest on this side of the Atlantic. It bears the appearance of a very grave significance both for Mexicans and Americans; but will be received with, perhaps, very different feelings in the two countries. It may, possibly—like Lord Palmerston's late threat against the Spanish defectors—mean nothing; the natural apprehension will be that it means a great deal,—nothing less, in short, than that Great Britain designs to take a position which will be understood as one of partiality, if not of deliberate interference, in the Mexican war. There is a promise made—nay, an actual assurance given—that, in the event of the Mexican Capital falling into the hands of the Americans, the British Ambassador will follow the Mexican Government in its flight, 'maintaining his relations with it, in whatever part of the Mexican territory said Government may fix its residence.'"

"It is manifest that this assurance has an important bearing on the question of a speedy peace, which Americans have so confidently expected to follow the capture of the city of Mexico; and that it introduces a new and serious obstacle in the path of pacification. The Capital may fall; but the Mexican Government is not to fall with it. That is still to exist; and Great Britain is pledged to recognise its existence wherever it may be, and—for doubtless, this also is implied in the assurance—whatever may be its condition. The American arms may triumph in every State, city, and village of Mexico; the whole country may be at the feet of the conquerors; but so long as the Mexican President and Congress can find refuge on a single Mexican cliff, or in a single Mexican cave or chaparral, the British Minister is still to be with them, to tell the United States that the Mexican government still survives, recognized by the British crown in all its integrity and independence.

"It is understood as almost the avowed plan of the Administration, upon the fall of the capital and the flight of the Mexican rulers, to erect a government de facto, by means of which the peace may be obtained which the present Mexican government is determined shall not take place. This intended government the British ministers, it would seem, have resolved beforehand not to recognise—how, indeed, can they recognise it, when they have promised, under a solemn assurance, their recognition to the national government now in existence?—There are to be two governments, then, in Mexico—a peace government, recognized by the United States—and a war government, recognized by Great Britain. How is it possible that two such governments can exist, and be thus recognised in Mexico, without the danger of a misunderstanding arising between the U. States and Great Britain?

"Altogether, this movement of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs is a very singular one; and the assurance to the Mexican government that he will continue to recognize it under all circumstances, cannot but tend to encourage the Mexicans in continuing a war which to them is so hopeless, and in refusing the peace which we find so desirable."

We most firmly believe—we can, indeed, find no one reasonable ground to doubt—that the chance of a speedy and just peace with Mexico hangs, in some degree, upon the hope that a treaty shall have been ratified by that government before the news can reach Mexico of the result of the late elections, and of the probable ascendancy of the whigs in the next House of Representatives!—[Washington Union last Evening.

Go to, old man, go to! You need not think you and your party will escape the just indignation of the country in failing to make a peace with Mexico by throwing the blame upon the Whigs. Such a statement as the above is only calculated to excite a laugh at your attempts to escape responsibility.

The New York Courier, speaking of the experiments recently made, by which the longitude of New York city has been accurately ascertained by means of the Magnetic Telegraph, remarks:

"One point of view in which the facility of ascertaining the precise time at different and distant points, is important, has been long appreciated on the chief Railroads in England. Many, if not most, accidents on Railroads from the shock of trains, are the consequences of mistakes in the precise time of starting. Hence the clocks which regulate the movements on some of the chief Railroads are now set by magnetic Telegraph despatch, to the Greenwich observatory, and the time is then sent along the line, whatever the difference of longitude, and by this one standard of time all the departures, arrivals, and meetings of the cars are graduated. This, it will at once be perceived, will remove, if carefully attended to, all evils that have heretofore resulted from difference in time.

The Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad met yesterday in Baltimore, and decided to carry their road to Wheeling with all possible despatch. Resolving to do so is one thing—doing it is another.

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.—A German wife gave birth to a fine healthy boy on Thursday morning last, in the cars near Rochester. Although no ticket had been purchased for him, he was allowed a free passage to the end of the line. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Fifty-two deaths of this terrible disease is recorded for the 24 hours ending 9 A. M., 17th instant. The mortality was chiefly among the poor and destitute.

MR. WEBSTER THE REAL OREGON PACIFICATOR.

In reply to a question (says the Liverpool Times of the 3d instant) put to him in reference to the present war establishments of this country, and the propriety of applying the principle of arbitration in the settlement of disputes arising among nations, Mr. McGregor, one of the candidates for the representation of Glasgow, took occasion to narrate the following very important and remarkable anecdote in connexion with our recent but now happily terminated difference with the United States on the Oregon question. When our Ambassador at Washington (Mr. Pakenham) refused to negotiate on the 49th parallel of north latitude as the basis of a treaty, and when, by that refusal, the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and America became really imminent, Daniel Webster, formerly Secretary of State to the American Government, wrote a letter to Mr. McGregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Pakenham's conduct, which, if persisted in and adopted at home, would to a certainty embroil the two countries, and suggested an equitable compromise, taking the 49th parallel as the basis of an adjustment.

Mr. McGregor, agreeing entirely with Mr. Webster in the propriety of a mutual giving and taking to avoid a rupture, and the more especially as the whole territory in dispute was not worth £200,000 to either Power, while the preparations alone for a war would cost a great deal more before the parties could come into actual conflict, communicated the contents of Mr. Webster's letter to Lord John Russell, who at the time was living in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in reply received a letter from Lord John, in which he stated his entire accordance with the proposal recommended by Mr. Webster and approved of by Mr. McGregor, and requested the latter, as he (Lord John) was not in a position to do it himself, to intimate his opinion to Lord Aberdeen. Mr. McGregor, through Lord Canning, Under-Secretary for Foreign Department, did so, and the result was that the first packet that left England carried out to America the proposal, in accordance with the communication already referred to, on which the treaty of Oregon was happily concluded.

THE WIRE CORRESPONDENCE.—Some of the papers continue to complain of the incorrectness of the correspondence sent by the wires, and operators and correspondents are handled without gloves. So far as our experience goes, we have no reason to complain. At Richmond, we have one of the best epitomizers we ever knew. He gives us, immediately on the arrival of the New Orleans papers, the very marrow of the war news, when there is any; and in every case, the details in the papers themselves have entirely sustained his abridgment. It is not his duty, nor that of any correspondent, to decide upon the truth of the news presented to him. His duty is to dispatch it as he finds it; and neither he nor the wire is responsible for its truth.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—As the funeral procession of a young girl was moving through N. Orleans on the 16th instant, the horse which was drawing the hearse started off at full speed, and rushing against the curbstone, the coffin was flung on the banquettes, and the body rolled out. A young man, the brother of the deceased, was severely hurt in the breast by the shaft of the hearse, while he was endeavoring to stop the horse.

DISCHARGED.—Edwards, who killed Byrd, in New Orleans, last week, in self defence, has been discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, August 25, 2 P. M.
No change to notice in stocks.
The flour market quiet. Small sales of Pa. brands at \$5. Corn meal held at \$3 25.
Prime red wheat worth \$1 18 a \$1 25c., and white do. \$1 30 a \$1 35c. Yellow and white corn 74 a 76c.; sales of oats at 46c.
Cotton market quiet.
Sales of Whiskey in bbls. at 28 cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—YESTERDAY.
Flour Market to day dull. Sales 500 bbls. new Howard street at \$5 75. City Mills \$5.
Wheat in better request. Sales 10,000 bushels at 112 to 118 cts. for red—some very choice lots at 120 a 122 cts. A cargo of 1,600 bushels white sold at 120 a 125 cts. Family flour white worth 130 a 135 cts. Sales of white and yellow corn at 70 a 72 cts. and dull. Oats selling at 30 a 35 and 52 cts.
The demand for provisions moderate and market rather heavy: Groceries in fair request.

Whiskey dull. Sales at 26 cents in bbls. and 27 a 27 1/2 cents in bbls.
SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD, Wednesday, August 25.
\$500 U. S. Treasury Notes, 6's 103 1/2.
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NEW YORK MARKET.—YESTERDAY.
Sales at the Stock Board to day moderate, with a slight advance in some descriptions, and a moderate decline in others.
Flour market heavy. Small sales of Genesee \$5 75. Ohio and Oswego \$5 50 a \$5 62 1/2. Nothing doing in corn meal. Receipts of flour increasing.

Wheat in fair request. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 132 a 133 cents for Genesee, and 117 cents for prime reds. Corn is quiet—small transactions at 70 a 72 for mixed, and 74 a 75 for yellow. Oats, 48 a 50 cents; rye 75 a 78 cents.

No new feature to notice in provisions or groceries. Sugars a little firmer. Cotton market quiet. Whiskey dull at 27 a 28 cents per gallon.

PITTSBURG MARKET.—YESTERDAY.
Weather very pleasant. Now 31 feet water in channel and at a stand. Small sales of flour at \$4 40 per bbl.

No change in the price of wheat or corn. An active demand has sprung up for wool and prices on the advance.

Good health in our city. Provision market remains firm. Groceries without movement.

J. H. T. WERNER, TURNER IN METALS & WOOD. Cases Dressed and Mounted. MACHINERY, LAMPS, COMPASSES, &c. MADE AND REPAIRED. Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The trial of Professor McClintock and his abettors in aiding the escape of the Hagerstown slave in Carlisle commenced yesterday.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY THE REV. DR. HAWES OF NEW ORLEANS.

It was a blessed summer day.
The flowers bloomed—the air was mild,
The little birds poured forth their lay,
And everything in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
'Till suddenly I came upon
Two children who had thither strayed.

Just at an aged birch tree's foot,
A little boy and girl reclined;
His hand in her's she kindly put;
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near,
A tree concealed me from their view,
But all they said I well could hear,
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long;
Say do you echo him in his joy,
And be as pretty as his song!"

"Yes, Edward," replied the maid,
"I do the bird on yonder tree";
The poor boy sighed, and gently said,
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright green leaves are on the tree,
And pretty birds are singing there—
How beautiful for one who sees."

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell;
And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made."

"No, Sister, God to me is kind,
Though sight I lack; He has not given;
But let me, ere there any blind
Among the children up in heaven!"

"No, dearest Edward, there all see—
But why ask me a thing so odd?"
"Oh Mary, He's so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long, disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy so meek and mild!
His widowed mother wept and prayed,
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said—"Oh never weep for me,
I'm going to a bright—bright place
Where Mary says, I God shall see."

And you'll be there, dear Mary too;
But mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You know I never saw you here."

He spoke no more, but sweetly smil'd
Until the final blow was given—
When God took up that poor blind child
And open'd first, his eyes in Heaven.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The posts are up from Mobile to within 60 miles of Montgomery, and the wires will cross the Alabama at Cahawba. Upwards of 100 miles of posts are also up between New Orleans and Mobile.

"Hon. James Buchanan, the distinguished Secretary of State, returned to Washington on the 16th instant, in the full vigor of health, from the Mexican country."—Baltimore Patriot Democrat.

Old Point Comfort.—The Mexican country! What will father Ritchie say to such scandal? Capt. McLellan, the husband of Miss London, the poetess, is dead.

The rival New Jersey line of wire is going ahead finely. Good news, that! General Taylor's son has arrived at White Sulphur Springs. He is in delicate health.

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ATTACK OF THE GUERRILLAS ON THE CORVOY OF GEN. PIERCE.

—The Sun of Anaheim, of the 24th ultimo, takes the following details from a letter written at the National Bridge:

"The force of the guerrillas was considerable, as it amounted to 600 armed men; and their position in the vicinity of the Bridge was the best which nature could offer—a place which always has been considered as a point of great advantage to the guerrillas. On the passing of the escort of the train of the American army by the places which are commanded by the heights which were in possession of the guerrillas, they were shot at by the latter; for this reason they resolved to go after their force, and as they approached them the fire was redoubled, to which they responded with the same ardor, but with more effect, as they succeeded in dislodging the guerrillas from their positions. The disorderly manner in which the latter made their retreat proved very disastrous, as the commander of the American escort threw on them all the cavalry which he could dispose of, and they made a great havoc among the fugitives, leaving more than a hundred men stretched on the field, and all that neighbor hood was cleared of the enemy."

CITY AFFAIRS.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, August 26.

Arrivals up to 2 o'clock, P. M.
Orcola, Jas. Mitchell, passenger to the city. Sumner, Thomas H. Bowen, Salisbury, Md., lumber to Ward & Looman.
Angeline, Wm. Wheeler, river, with wood to T. Rip.

Two Wm's, A. Wallace, wood to George Mattingly.
Wm. H. Watson, Levin Marshall, Havre de Grace, coal to J. P. Pone.
Brilliant, Thomas Skinner, Port Lenthaw, Va., coal to J. Pettibone.

Fanner & M. Camp, Jas. Lowry, Havre de Grace, coal to Jas. Harvey & Co.
The Orcola was run into by a schooner off Patuxen river, on her trip to Baltimore, and her starboard bulwarks were carried away to the wheelhouse but we are happy to learn her regular trips will not be affected by the affair.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO 2 P. M.

Brown's.

Wm. Brown lady and two sons, Balt A. Christ, St. Louis.
A. B. Shaw, N. Carolina.
James T. Suair, N. Carolina.
W. K. Pendleton, Virginia.
W. W. Virdin, Maryland.
E. Dodson, Ohio.
W. Mauro, Maryland.
R. A. Claybrook, Virginia.
P. Gregg and Son, Virginia.
O. Fechter, Canada.
F. Leblanc, do.
George W. Johnston, Baltimore.
J. C. Clutch, Virginia.
W. J. Oldham, Mississippi.
Louis Conte, Montreal.
James Thomas, New York.
J. Christiansen, S. Carolina.
C. Jankin, do.
L. J. Parker, Philadelphia.
L. Broadwell and lady, Ohio.
E. Dodson and daughter, do.
D. McLawsin, N. Carolina.
G. A. Ward, Mississippi.
W. H. Lynch, do.
Misses Kuries, Alexandria.

Coleman's.

Jas J. Murray, Baltimore.
A. B. Gray.
La Col Hart, U. S. A. wife and niece.
Jas S. Walton, Louisiana.
Major Colquhoun, U. S. A.
B. Lequi, jr., N. O., Louisiana.
Jos. Grubb, Kentucky.
R. M. Potter, N. O., Louisiana.
J. H. Meredith, Baltimore.
D. Woodruff, Tuscaloosa.
W. P. Ellison, Philadelphia.
C. L. Krouse, Frederickburg.
Dr. W. F. Camp, and sister, N. C.
L. Bojce, Baltimore.
R. R. Dural, Virginia.
O. C. Wright, and lady, Rockville.
H. M. East, Baltimore.
M. Miller, Virginia.
Miss Hubbs, Philadelphia.
M. Hampton, New York.
J. R. Hutchins, Montreal.
C. P. Clark, Montreal.
O. N. Cole, New York.
Gen. Patterson, and lady, U. S. A.
Col. Abercrombie, and lady, U. S. A.
Lieut. Williams, U. S. A.
Master Patterson, Philadelphia.
E. C. Pleasant, and lady, Richmond.

Gadby's.

Dr. M. Duval, Maryland.
L. Bovillier, and lady, Buffalo.
J. W. Smith, Pennsylvania.
A. Symington, Philadelphia.
T. S. Taylor, do.
C. W. Brooke, do.
J. L. Goddard, do.
J. P. Ballard, Virginia.

Dr. Anne's Panacea.—We have received from Mr. Carusi a bottle of Dr. Anne's Italian Panacea for Chills and Fevers and kindred diseases. A friend who has tried it recommends it in the highest manner.

TELEGRAPHIC!—We saw a person near 7th street staring upwards at the Telegraph wires, with eyes and mouth wide open as if he were about to swallow an eel, when suddenly he exclaimed "Look a here friend! How in all creation does the letters get through them or posts? I kin understand how they go on the wires, but can't understand no how they get through the posts." We tried to explain, but to no avail, and at last advised him to go into the Telegraph office.

SCENE NEAR THE CANAL.—"Och! an faith an what's that!"—exclaimed a son of Erin, on seeing a lizard upon a log quietly enjoying the sun. "The likes of that was never seen in ould Ireland."

"That is what we call a lizard," answered a bystander.

"An will it bite?" said Pat.

"Certainly if you plague it."

"An to be sure an why don't you kill it?"

"Get a stick," said the gentleman.

"A stick to be sure, an what good will that do, you couldn't kill the like of that with a stick." The gentleman procured a stick and gave the lizard a knock, which sent it directly toward Pat, who took to his heels and did not stop till he had run several squares, at the same time exclaiming, "the likes of such a monster as this, was never seen in ould Ireland since St. Patrick drove 'em out."

There was a perfect uproar of laughter among the boatmen.

DEATH.—Mr. Riley, a gentleman who was severely injured by a bank falling upon him, (about a week since, between this city and Baltimore) died yesterday aged 52 years. It is thought he would not have died had he been left at the place when the accident occurred.

WAVERY HOUSE.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a RESTAURANT and HOTEL, of the above name, on Sixth street, a few doors south of Penn. Avenue, where he will be happy to entertain in a manner that he hopes will be well received. His BAR will be furnished with liquors of the best and most approved brands, and the Eating Department will always contain every delicacy in season. He hopes to receive a portion of the patronage of his friends, while he endeavors to cater for the public taste.

L. H. BEVANS, aug 4—tf

A. M. HOFFAR, SURGEON DENTIST.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF street, five doors above Penn. Avenue, east side. A. M. H. performs all operations in the line of his profession, such as plugging, cleaning and inserting artificial teeth, from one to a full set, also full sets made with artificial gums. Having had great experience in his line of business for many years in the city of Philadelphia, he pledges himself that he shall not be surpassed for beauty or durability, and having very great facilities for such work, it will be done much faster than ever done in this city.